

POWER COMPANY WILL APPLY FOR NEW FRANCHISE

To Ask Council To-Night
for Blanket Grant for
Entire System.

WOULD SURRENDER ALL
RIGHTS IN PERPETUITY

Company Expected to Offer City
Free Dedication of All
Viaducts.

FARES TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Franchise Asked For to Preserve
Labor, School and Universal
Transfer Privileges.

Before the Common Council to-night the Virginia Railway and Power Company will apply for a new thirty-year blanket franchise in exchange for the several franchises under which the amalgamated street railways now owned by the company in this city are operated. The company now operates under about fifteen distinct grants existing at different dates from seven years hence to perpetuity.

The executive officers of the company have been engaged for the past few days in putting the finishing touches upon the preamble and petition, which will be introduced in the Common Council to-night. While the authorities of the Virginia Railway and Power Company preferred to withhold the exact provisions of the measure until it was presented formally to the Council, the general object of the petition can be anticipated with more or less accuracy.

WOULD ELIMINATE PARALLEL LINES

It has been the desire of the company for several years to eliminate useless parallel lines whose operation was made compulsory under the franchises through which they were absorbed and made part of the present system. The proposed new blanket franchise will provide for the elimination of all tracks of this character. In this category will fall the Chesapeake and Potomac, which is paralleled by the Main Street line, only one block to the north. A better combination of the Laurel, Oakwood and Broad, and Oakwood and Main lines will in all probability be sought.

Although the company has at a possible change in the system of fares, it is stated authoritatively that the new blanket franchise will not involve any change from the present system. The six-for-a-quarter, labor, and school tickets, as well as the universal transfer system, will be left unchanged.

NO CHANGE IN SCHEDULE OF FARES

According to the last annual report of the company, the average fare paid by passengers, including transfers, was 2.6 cents. The assertion is made by a prominent officer of the company that this fare represents an actual loss. It is a ready-made of the tariff would be only just. It has been suggested as a remedy that the company adopt the zone system in use in some European cities. Under this system, passengers pay a graduated fare, according to the distance traveled.

The zone system, however, is in use nowhere in the United States, and is, therefore, a new and untried experiment. The institution of a straight 5-cent fare and the withdrawal of the transfer-on-a-transfer privilege have both been suggested as possible remedies. This fare, however, has been rejected by the company, and, in the new franchise for which it will apply to-night, it will undertake to contract with the city for the maintenance of the present fare system, unchanged for a period of thirty years.

SIMPLIFY COMPANY'S ISSUING OF BONDS

The grouping of the whole city street car system under a single franchise would greatly clear the fiscal situation, simplifying the company's finances and placing its bonds on a more favorable footing. The marketing of the company's bonds, under secured by a single thirty-year franchise, would be a much simpler matter than when produced by several franchises, each expiring at a different time.

Annexation next Thursday will throw into the city proper a considerable mileage of the company's lines here operating in Henric County. This shifting of the lines from suburban into urban territory complicates the problem of taxation, since the city imposes a graduated franchise tax varying from 1.2 to 1.6 per cent of the gross receipts from traffic, while the county imposes only an ad valorem tax on the physical property of the road. A blanket franchise for all the lines would make the whole system subject to a uniform franchise tax.

WILL RETURN TO CITY VALUABLE FRANCHISES

For the benefits just outlined, the company will offer to turn over to the city all franchise rights that it holds in perpetuity and the perpetual grants of land which it holds under franchises in Chesterfield and Henric Counties. It will, in all probability, also offer to turn over to the city for free public use the several toll bridges which it now controls or may acquire.

The sale of the Richmond and Henric Railway on Thursday, it is expected, will have a significant bearing upon the form of franchise that will be asked for. It is stated on good authority that the Virginia Railway and Power Company will be in a position Thursday to buy the property if it chooses to do so.

If the bankrupt road is acquired by the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and if the franchise is granted in that direction, the power company will be in a position to offer the city the dedication of the Marshall Street viaduct and public street, a title which many Councilmen would be glad to see the city control. The proposal to turn the viaduct over to the city will probably be one of the bigger concessions that will be made in return for the new blanket franchise.

With the absorption of the Richmond and Henric properties effected, the Virginia Railway and Power Company (Continued on Second Page.)

CONFER WITH ITALIAN KING

Cabinet Ministers Who Resigned Portfolio Meet Victor Emmanuel.

ROME, November 1 (2:45 P. M.).—All the Cabinet ministers who resigned their portfolios yesterday held a two-hour conference with King Victor Emmanuel to-day. Signor Rumini, Minister of the Treasury, explained his reasons for resigning. He said the budget showed a deficit of \$4,000,000 before the European war began. That deficit easily has been overcome by an increase in revenues and limiting expenses and a slight raise in taxation. The war, however, changed the whole situation, and the military budgets alone would require \$160,000,000.

Owing to the European crisis, Signor Rumini continued, the revenues, instead of increasing, had diminished by about \$20,000,000. He added that he recognized the necessity for urgent military expenses, but wished to counterbalance them with new taxation.

A majority of the ministers preferred to postpone the taxation until after the war, but Signor Rumini said he feared such action might be considered unconstitutional.

DOLLAR BLAMES BRAZIL

Owner of Steamer Held Up Exonerates British Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—Complete exoneration of the British and American governments from any blame or criticism in connection with the failure of the British steamer Robert Dollar to obtain a transfer to the American flag in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro last month was made through the Associated Press yesterday by Captain Robert Dollar, owner of the vessel. According to his version of the affair, the Brazilian government was at fault.

He says the vessel's failure to transfer her flag was not because of any action taken by the British as had been reported, for the British consulate at Rio de Janeiro agreed to the transfer, and later, September 23, called him willing to clean the ship under the British flag when it appeared that otherwise she must be interned to the end of the war.

TO DIRECT TARGET PRACTICE

Captain Harlee, of the Marine Corps, Assigned to New Duty.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Captain William C. Harlee, of the Marine Corps, has been detached from the Florida and ordered to duty at the Navy Department in the office of the director of target practice and engineering competitions. He is to be in charge of the target practice of the Marine Corps in connection with small arms target practice. His duties will relate particularly to small arms target practice.

Captain Harlee has given much attention to marksmanship, and prior to his assignment to duty in command of the Marine detachment on the Florida he was on duty at the headquarters of the Marine Corps in connection with small arms target practice. He was captain of one of the teams representing that corps in a recent naval match.

NAVY PANORAMA PLANNED

Electric Device Will Depict History at Panama Exposition.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—An interesting feature of the San Francisco exposition will be the navy panorama, which is being constructed at the Navy Department. It is an electric device, which, in beautiful pictures, will tell the history of the navy from the days of John Paul Jones down to the latest dreadnought. The outfit will occupy a large room, and all of the famous ships of the United States Navy, will pass in review before the eyes of the spectators.

Before the apparatus is sent to San Francisco a private exhibition will be given for navy officers, with a view to making the arrangement complete in all its details.

FIGHTS DUTIES ON GOWNS

Mrs. Jules S. Baché Carries Her Case to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Mrs. Jules S. Baché, wife of a New York banker, appealed to the United States Supreme Court yesterday, asking the court's decision which rejected her contention that she is a citizen of the United States. She is a citizen of New York, and her husband has duties on \$2,500 worth of gowns.

Mrs. Baché told the court she had the view that her husband would join her later. The customs court held the wife could not claim foreign citizenship within the meaning of the tariff law while her husband remained an American citizen. The name of the husband was to be involved in the cases of others.

WILSON VISITS BALTIMORE

With Daughter and Cousins, Spends Day at Brother's Home.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—President Wilson, with his daughter, Margaret, and two cousins, the Misses Smith, of Louisiana, drove to Baltimore yesterday morning to spend the day, returning late in the afternoon. They visited the President's brother, Joseph R. Wilson, and attended the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church.

The President had been expected for Princeton on Tuesday morning to vote, returning in time to receive the election returns here Tuesday night. Special arrangements have been made for getting the returns at the White House.

NO FEAR FOR MISSIONARIES

Navy Department Not Asked to Reinforce Cruisers in Mediterranean.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, November 1.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing said to-night that cable communication with Constantinople had been cut off since last night. Officials have no reason yet to fear for the safety of American missionaries and other Americans in the city. The reason it was stated to-night that the Navy Department had not been asked to reinforce the Tennessee and the North Carolina, the United States armored cruisers now in the Eastern Mediterranean looking after American interests.

QUIET ELECTIONS IN CUBA

Impossible to Determine at Once Extent to Which Administration Is Indorsed.

HAVANA, November 1.—Reports from all sections of the island indicate that the congressional and municipal elections held to-day passed off tranquilly. Owing to factional subdivision in the principal parties, it will be impossible to determine for several days the extent to which the administration was indorsed.

President Menocal's right to cast his ballot was successfully challenged, on the ground that the President had neglected to register.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF NEXT CONGRESS IS CHIEF INTEREST

Present Small Democratic
Majority in Senate
Apparently Safe.

ALL CANDIDATES WILL BE
CHOSEN BY POPULAR VOTE

Election Marks Real Inauguration
of This New Department
in Government.

PARTIES STRUGGLE FOR HOUSE

Leading Men of All Faiths Work
to Draw Full Strength.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Chief interest in the elections on Tuesday centers on the struggle for control of the next Congress, heightened by the fact that all successful candidates for the Senate, as well as for the House will be chosen by popular vote. The fact that thirty-one States will elect Senators makes the contest on Tuesday the real inauguration of this new departure in government.

A careful analysis of the situation in the different States would seem to indicate that the present small Democratic majority of five in the Senate is a safe one, as there are only seven States outside of the "Solid South" in which the present Democratic seats are being defended. In the sure 218 members are necessary for a majority. The present Democratic standing is 255: Republican, 122; Progressive Republican, 2; Progressive, 18; Independent, 1, and vacancies, 5, which seats were last occupied by Democrats. To change the political complexion of the House, opposition parties must maintain their present strength and win sixty-eight additional seats.

Governors are to be elected in twenty-nine States, and some of the campaign notably those in New York, California and Pennsylvania, have been waged with much bitterness.

FIGHT WILL CALL FORTH FULL STRENGTH OF PARTIES

Efforts of the Democrats to retain control of the lower house of Congress, of their opponents to wrest it from them, have called forth the full strength of all parties. President Wilson has made no speaking tour, but has written many letters of endorsement. Now, the members of the Cabinet have spent much of the last fortnight in campaigning. The leading men of the Republican and Progressive parties, with the noteworthy exception of President Wilson, have been similarly engaged.

The Democratic party has fifty-three seats in the Senate as against forty for the Republicans, and one for the Progressives. Senatorial elections will be held in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Maine in September. The quietude of the campaign is attributed largely to the European war, which has usurped popular discussion and the newspapers the place usually given to politics.

PRESENT CAMPAIGN QUIETEST OF YEARS

Governors will be elected in Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Maine in September. The quietude of the campaign is attributed largely to the European war, which has usurped popular discussion and the newspapers the place usually given to politics.

Notwithstanding the increased efforts entailed by the direct election of Senators, according to available figures, expenditures probably have been less than those in any similar campaign in many years.

In most cases the Senators whose terms expire next March have been renominated. There is, however, a conspicuous exception. Ellihu Root, of New York, one of the commanding figures in the upper House, declined to run, and in his place, the Democrats have nominated Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; C. C. Crawford, of South Dakota; Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin; George C. Perkins, of Utah; and George F. White, of Alabama, for whose seat Majority Leader Underwood, of the House, is the Democratic candidate, are the others who have not been renominated.

MANY SENATORS SEEK RE-ELECTION

Senators seeking re-election are: Smith, of Arizona; Clark, of Arkansas; Thomas, of Colorado; Brandegee, of Connecticut; Fletcher, of Florida; Smith, of Georgia; Brady, of Idaho; Sherman, of Illinois; Shively, of Indiana; Cummins, of Iowa; Camden, of Kentucky; for the remainder of the present term; Smith, of Maryland; Stone, of Missouri; Newlands, of Nevada; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Overman, of North Carolina; Gronna, of North Dakota; Gore, of Oklahoma; Chamberlain, of Oregon; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Smith, of South Carolina; Smoot, of Utah; Dillingham, of Vermont; and Jones, of Washington.

State campaigns in several instances have been waged so keenly as to subordinate interest in the contests for Congress. In New York Governor Glynn's fight for re-election is being opposed by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, of New York City, the Republican candidate; former State Senator Frederick M. Davonport, who heads the Progressive ticket, and former Governor William Sulzer, nominee of the prohibition and American parties. Former President Roosevelt has concentrated his energies on New York.

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AID FOR BELGIUM IS VOLUNTEERED BY ROCKEFELLER

Millions of Dollars Ready for
Relief Work in Stricken
Country.

SHIPLOAD OF SUPPLIES
WILL BE SENT TO-MORROW

Commission Is Going Abroad to
Make Thorough Canvass of
What Is Needed.

IN HANDS OF FOUNDATION

All Its Energy and Unlimited Funds
Are Put at Disposal of Suffering People.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, November 1.—The Rockefeller Foundation, through John D. Rockefeller, Jr., its president, announced to-night that on Tuesday it will ship 4,000 tons of food supplies, valued at \$275,000, to the relief of suffering noncombatant Belgians.

An expert commission of investigators will also be sent abroad to learn what further aid may be needed. Mr. Rockefeller to-night gave out the following statement on the foundation's new field of labor:

"It having become clear that one of the most terrible and appalling effects of the war will fall upon the noncombatants—those most innocent of any part in the cause or the conduct of the conflict—the Rockefeller Foundation has determined to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars for the relief of noncombatants in the various countries involved.

MERELY FULFILLING PURPOSE OF FOUNDATION

"This action is taken as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purpose of the foundation, namely, 'to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.'

"I have written the American ambassador in London that we foresee the probable and pressing need that will be very much needed for rehabilitation at a time when the resources now being drawn upon for immediate relief are fast being exhausted nearly everywhere. Under the circumstances, we feel the need of further advice."

"In order to obtain expert opinion as to the time, place and means of rendering aid, the Rockefeller Foundation has arranged to send to Europe within the next few days a commission which shall visit the countries affected and advise the foundation as to the needs of the people. The chairman of the commission will be Mr. Wickliffe Rose, director-general of the International Health Commission, whose successful experience in organizing the relief of the world-wide epidemic disease in various parts of the world peculiarly fits him for the task. We are also seeking to enlist the co-operation of one or two others experienced in the administration of relief to those in need."

"The sending of such a mission will not only be necessary to our agencies of relief, but it will be a relief in itself, for millions of people are suffering. All steps which the Rockefeller Foundation takes will, of course, be absolutely new."

"To avoid delay and to provide relief at the earliest possible moment for the suffering people of Belgium, the foundation has entered the largest neutral ship available in New York harbor and purchased a full cargo of supplies to be dispatched immediately."

"This action will but supplement the public-spirited efforts of the Belgium relief committee, of which Mr. Robert W. DeForest is chairman. That the necessity is vital and worthy of the highest regard is indicated by the following cablegrams, which, in reply to inquiries, we have received from Mr. Page, the American ambassador at London:

"Belgians on verge of starvation. I emphatically regard it most opportune to help. I have never known such a case of need. Committee to distribute foodstuffs, and no food can be bought here and in Belgium. I am under my duty. British government forbids export of food, and no food can be bought on the Continent. Help needed in food and clothing for women and children. Immediately upon receiving these messages, the Rockefeller foundation enlisted the co-operation of the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, securing the vessel and at the same time gladly availing itself of the fastest of the world's fleet. The vessel, a Belgian, now resident in New York, and a member of the Belgian relief committee, in purchasing the cargo. The foundation encountered considerable difficulty in finding a capacious vessel, and the pressure on the market for foodstuffs was such that it was impossible to comply exactly with Ambassador Page's suggestion as to proportions. To fill and dispatch the ship called for an expenditure of about \$275,000."

On Tuesday morning, therefore, the Massachusetts, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, will sail direct to Rotterdam, Holland, laden with 4,000 tons of supplies, consigned to the consul. The cargo will consist of: 28,600 barrels of flour; 14,000 packets (100 pounds each) of rice; 3,000 bags (200 pounds each) of beans; 1,000 boxes (50 pounds each) of bacon. The British consul has kindly agreed to certify that these supplies are absolutely for the aid of noncombatants, and should not be delayed in transit."

IS CROWN PRINCE DEAD?

Letter From German Lieutenant Refers to His Funeral.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—A private letter received by a young woman in Washington from a lieutenant in the German army refers to the funeral of the crown prince. The letter came to the attention of State Department officials when its recipient asked the American government to undertake to transport a coffin. It made only casual reference to the "funeral" speaking of the big crowds present.

A week ago dispatches from London reported the receipt there of private letters saying the crown prince had been buried.

FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

Yacht River Line in Baltimore, 5:10 P. M. Sunday, \$2.50 one way, \$4.50 R. M. Delightful and invigorating sail.

FURIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES ON FRENCH AND BELGIAN COAST

Depended On to Destroy German Navy



Admiral Sir John Jellicoe—Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet. A new photograph of officer in charge of the fighting armada of Great Britain. He is depended on to carry out the views expressed by Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, to drive the German fleet from under cover and to engage it in a battle, resulting in victory to the British fleet.

BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD

ON CURLE'S NECK TRACK

Uhlman Trots Eighth of Mile in Thirteen Seconds, With Billings in Saddle.

RACING OFFICIALS KEEP TIME

Owner Expresses His Delight With Curle's Neck Farm, and Says It Is Not for Sale—New Records Expected on Fast Training Track.

Uhlman, the world's champion trotter, with his owner, C. K. G. Billings, in the saddle, broke another world's record yesterday afternoon by trotting an eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds on the Curle's Neck Farm training track. The feat is the more remarkable in that the horse carried 1914 pounds. Official timers who witnessed the speed test regard it as one of the most unique in the annals of racing. The Curle's Neck track is a new one, and from the showing made bids fair to become widely known as one of the fast training tracks in this country. It is a regulation mile track, and is used daily in the exercise of the Curle's horses, among which are some whose names and records are known around the world. The record made yesterday is the equivalent of a 1.44 mile, and gives every indication that Uhlman is in the best condition of his life, and may not improbably break his own record for a mile in the near future.

HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD AS TROTTER HORSE

Uhlman registers as a 1.58 trotter, having made the world's record to harness the open when driven by Charles Tanner at Lexington, Ky., in 1912. The horse, however, is more frequently known by the lower record of 1.54, made on the same track October 9, 1913, when trotting with a running mate. In the race yesterday afternoon the famous gelding was accompanied by the runner Sals, driven by "Bud" Logan, the Curle's Neck Farm trainer, and the distance was covered with apparent ease. During the past summer at Saratoga Uhlman trotted an eighth over the grass in thirteen and one-half seconds, and repeated in the same time at the recent meet of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington, Ky. In the view of experienced horsemen who witnessed the race, the performance yesterday will rank as the most wonderful ever made by this record-breaking horse. The Curle's Neck track is patterned after those at Lexington and Cleveland, which are considered the fastest in America, and while but recently finished, must now be considered one of the best in this country.

KEEP OFFICIAL TIME

The splendid feat of Uhlman was witnessed by several invited guests of Mr. Billings, among whom were Frederick M. Stevenson, of Chicago; Edward A. Tipton, president of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, of Lexington, Ky.; G. J. Wilson, of New York, and others. The horse was timed by a number of different watches and none caught the time slower than thirteen and one-half seconds. The official timers were Mr. Wilson, president of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association; Mr. Wilson, Captain Thomas Farrington and W. J. Carter, racing secretary for Virginia, and director of horse racing for the Virginia State Fair.

Accompanying Mrs. Billings was an interested spectator and seemed even more delighted than her husband with the performance of the wonderful horse.

With the appointment of J. A. Collins, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, as

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GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

DISTANCE OF FOUR MILES

Allies Administer Decisive Defeat to Army of Duke of Wurtemberg.

ENORMOUS LOSSES SUFFERED

Invaders Forced to Fall Back From Railroad Line Between Neupont and Dixmude—Towns of Holbeck and Messines Recaptured.

HAVRE, November 1 (5:16 P. M.).—The Belgian War Office to-day issued the following official communication: "This morning, the enemy who still occupied a part of Ramecapelle, was repulsed beyond the railway line between Neupont and Dixmude. They lost a great number of prisoners and left many wounded on the field."

On the other parts of our front the enemy made no further infantry attacks. The bombardment was rather violent at Neupont during part of the day, and intermittent on other points of our position."

"The inundation between Yser and the railway between Neupont and Dixmude has made the ground marshy, and the trenches of the enemy untenable. The French have continued their offensive movement, Pelkappele was completely surrounded last night."

INVADERS FORCED BACK FROM RAILROAD LINE

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, November 1.—Belgian, French and British troops administered decisive defeat to the German army of the Duke of Wurtemberg in the battle of Planders to-day, forcing invaders to fall back a distance of four miles from the railroad line between Neupont and Dixmude, after suffering enormous losses in killed and the capture of a great number of prisoners.

Attacks of a violent nature by fresh German troops against the seasoned British forces occupying positions south of Paschendaele resulted not only in the repulse of the attacking force, but in the recovery of the ground the allies had been forced to cede in the vicinity of Gheluvelt. Important losses also were inflicted upon the Germans by the British in a series of attacks and counter-attacks of desperate character at several other points along the Neupont-Ypres front. The enemy's position by the cutting of the sluices by the Belgians still continue to operate to the advantage of the French by making the German trenches untenable.

A violent bombardment of Neupont by the German artillery, employing giant howitzers, was renewed to-day, and considerable damage was inflicted on the residence section of the port city, several shells striking near the Marine Hospital.

ASSAULT BY GERMANS EFFECTIVELY CHECKED

The midnight official bulletins of the French War Office tell of further severe attacks directed by the invaders against the French positions in the vicinity of Lihons, Lequesnoy-en-Santerre and Vailly on the Aisne. It was at Vailly that the Germans on Friday forced the French to withdraw before the fury of their attacks by numerically superior forces. To-day, however, the onslaughts were met with a withering fire from newly arrived French machine guns, and the assaults were effectively checked.

But the most striking successes of the allied troops, recorded in the official dispatches from the front to-day, were those realized in the encounters to the north and to the east of Ypres.

ELEVEN POWERS AT WAR; OTHERS MAY BE DRAWN IN

Turkey Definitely Throws
Her Lot With Austria
and Germany.

ENVOYS OF ALLIES
QUIT CONSTANTINOPLE

Attitude of Roumania, Bulgaria
and Greece Furnishes
Problem.

DOUBT AS TO THEIR STAND

Entrance of the Porte Brings Italy
Nearer to Taking Part in
Struggle.

BALKAN STATES MAY ENTER WAR

TURKEY, allied with the Teutons, is now at war with Great Britain, France and Russia, and the world is watching intently the Balkans, in anticipation of the states there aligning themselves with one or the other of the contending factions.

Turkey claims that Russia, by interfering with her ships while they were manoeuvring in the Black Sea, opened hostilities between the two countries. Russia denies this statement.

In the zone of warfare in Belgium and France, fierce encounters continue at various points. While the French say there is nothing to remark on the south-east of the line in Belgium, except that all the fierce attacks of the Germans have been repulsed, the Germans report progress toward their objective—Canal. They also say they have taken a number of prisoners.

The Belgians say they have defeated the Germans on the railroad between Neupont and Dixmude.

A battle is raging in the forest of Arlonne, and engagements continue near the eastern end of the line around the fortresses of Verdun and Toul.

Russia claims victories on the East Prussian front, and along the entire line beyond the Vistula. The Austrians, however, say they have gained a complete victory over the Russians in Galicia.

The storming of the German stronghold at Talschau continues.

Great Britain has ordered that all enemy merchant ships and all ships shall be made prisoners of war.

LONDON, November 1 (6:30 P. M.).—Turkey has definitely thrown her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted, there are now eleven powers at war, and the number of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania—being drawn in.

The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey on Friday last, demanding an extension of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea and the dismantling of the former German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau, was really an ultimatum to which Turkey was required to make a reply by Saturday evening. So far, however, no telegraphic communication with Turkey has been interrupted, no answer was made, and the ambassadors of the three powers in Constantinople, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Turkish troops which had been on the Egyptian border for some time already are reported to have crossed the frontier, while the Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping in the Black Sea.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain were ready to make a move by Turkey, and the allied powers are on hand to oppose a Turkish invasion. When the regular forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war, the British troops were replaced by troops from India, and greater in numbers at least, and only last week they paraded through the streets at Cairo, making a splendid impression.

PROBLEM IS ATTITUDE OF MOSLEM SUBJECTS

The problem for both England and Russia, however, is the attitude of their Moslem subjects, who, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer not to fight against Turkey.

Another problem relates to the attitude of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece. Bulgaria, owing her existence to Russia, and under many obligations to Great Britain, beside being desirous of securing Thrace as far east as the Enos-Midia line, which she was awarded by the London conference after the first Balkan war, but which Turkey retaken when Bulgaria was attacked by Greece and Serbia, would naturally side with the entente. But she objects, political observers point out, to fighting side by side with Greece and Serbia.

Russia, however, is expected to ask Bulgaria for neutrality, on which side she is ranged, as her mere neutrality under the circumstances appears insufficient. Should she join the Austrians and Germans, Russia will almost certainly declare for the allies, and Greece, even before this, may decide to take her revenge on Turkey. In fact, it is believed her treaty with Serbia would compel her to take action should the latter be attacked by Bulgaria or Turkey.

Italy, too, is brought nearer to war by the entrance of Turkey, for she has large Mediterranean possessions to protect.

The fighting in the last few days in F